

Homework for Today - Tuesday March 21, 2017

Absent

6A

Hunter A., David M.

6B

Karlee, Alyssa R

6C

All here

Science - Watched "Phases of Matter"

Worked on "States of Matter" packet (Underline where you find answer in reading)

Social Studies -

Collected "Far East" packet

Worked on Chapter review (Ch. 7 Early China)

Ch 7 China study guide

Test on Friday!
March 24th

Reading -

- Word Ladder pg. 13 from yesterday

- Discussed the upcoming Ohio State

English/Language Arts -

Test & MAP Test

HW: Read & Respond Log

- Took the online OST practice (please see me during T.T. to makeup)

Math -

Geoboard Activity $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$

what is? wksht - Homework



Binder Check Thursday

Other -

Last day to AR Test is tomorrow!

Chapter 7 China Study Guide - test on Friday March 24, 2017

Know the following vocab words and definitions

Dynasty	aristocrat	pictograph	Dao
Ideograph	bureaucracy	mandate	social class
filial piety	Confucianism	Daoism	Legalism
acupuncture			

Be able to compare and contrast the three different dynasties in this chapter. Know details about each, such as the dates, major leaders(emperors), accomplishments

	Shang	Zhou	Qin	Han
Dates				
Major Leaders /Emperors				
Accomplishment/ Main Ideas				
Influences on Chinese Culture				

Chapter 7 China Study Guide - test on Friday March 24, 2017

Compare and contrast the three major ways of thinking in China

	Legalism	Confucianism	Daoism
Main ideas			
Founder			
Influence on Chinese Life Today			

Review the details of the Social classes of China

	Aristocrats	Peasant farmers	Merchants
Rank in society			
Rights and privileges			
Occupations/source of income			
Other			

Chapter 7 China Study Guide - test on Friday March 24, 2017

What is the Mandate of Heaven and why was it important to the Chinese rulers?

Review the types of tools and other items the Chinese invented and traded. How did these inventions impact life in China?

Review the Silk Road and it's effect on countries as far away as Europe.

Score
CHAPTER 7
Early China

Directions: Matching Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A
Column B

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| A. Shang dynasty | _____ 1. flows from Mongolia to the Pacific Ocean |
| B. Silk Road | _____ 2. Qin built and extended it to keep out the Xiongnu. |
| C. Legalism | _____ 3. ruled over the Huang He valley |
| D. Huang He River | _____ 4. a network of trade routes that extended from China to southwest Asia |
| E. Great Wall | _____ 5. used a large cavalry force to conquer their neighbors and set up a new dynasty |
| F. filial piety | _____ 6. taught that people needed harsh laws and punishment to make them live rightly |
| G. censors | _____ 7. drove the Xiongnu back into the Gobi Desert |
| H. Han Wudi | _____ 8. made sure that government officials did their jobs |
| I. Qin | _____ 9. taught that people should put family and community needs above their own |
| J. Confucius | _____ 10. practice that requires children to respect their parents and older relatives |

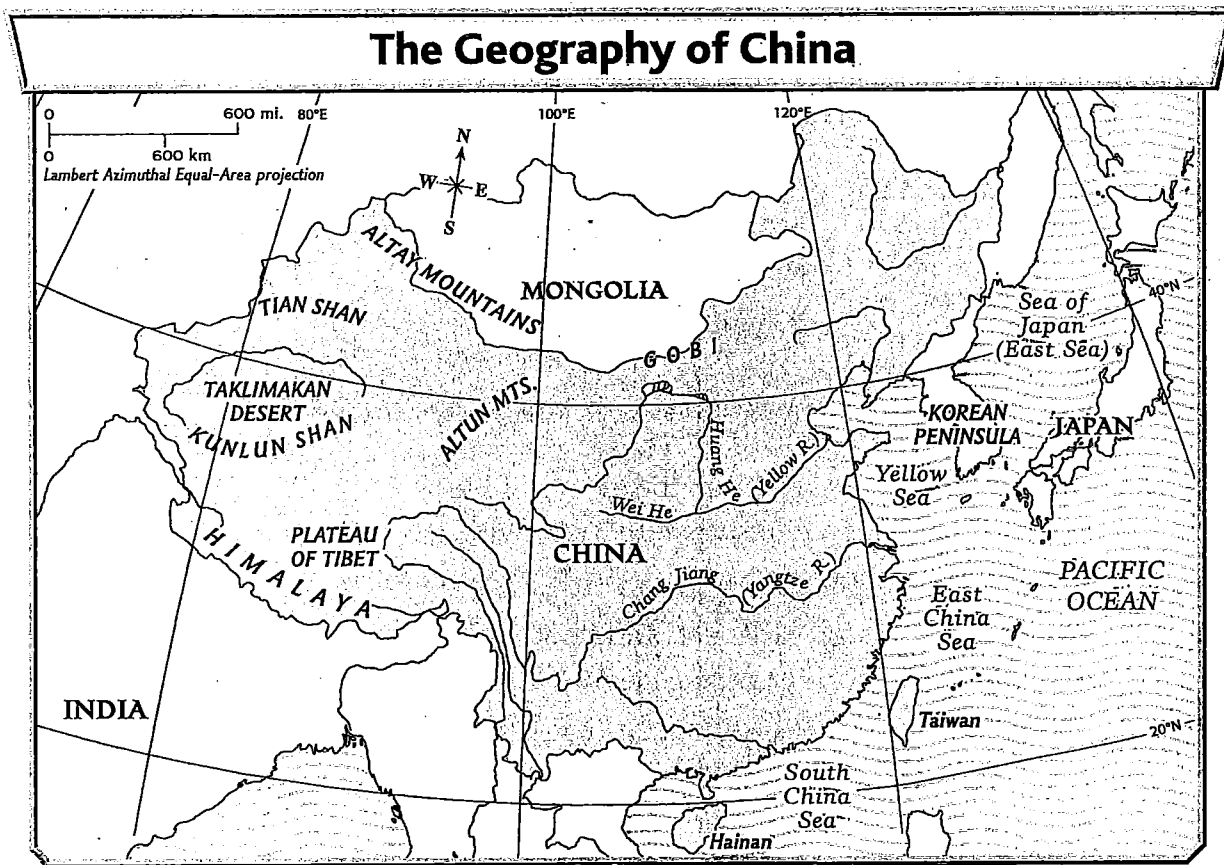
Directions: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (3 points each)

- _____ 11. A Chinese family was usually headed by the
A. oldest relative. C. oldest woman.
B. strongest man. D. oldest man.
- _____ 12. This was a period of violence that made people look for ways to restore order.
A. monsoon floods C. the apocalypse
B. the Period of Warring States D. Shang dynasty
- _____ 13. Which of these were sent out of China by the Silk Road?
A. salt and iron C. milk and rice
B. silk, tea, and spices D. all of these

CHAPTER

Early China

Reading a Map: Applying Skills Use the map below to answer the questions that follow. (5 points)



- ____ 21. What is another name for the Yangtze River?
- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A. Huang He | C. Chang Jiang |
| B. Wei He | D. Yellow River |
- ____ 22. The Plateau of Tibet is in which mountain range?
- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| A. Altay | C. Taklimakan |
| B. Altun | D. Himalaya |
- ____ 23. What is the name of the island outside China's eastern border?
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| A. Japan | C. Taiwan |
| B. Korean Peninsula | D. Hainan |

CHAPTER 7**Early China**

Directions: Document-Based Questions Use the document below to answer the questions that follow. (5 points)

The sage experiences [life] without abstraction [being separated from it],

And accomplishes without action;

He accepts the ebb and flow of things,

Nurtures them, but does not own them,

And lives, but does not dwell.

—Laozi, *Dao De Jing*

- _____ 24. How should a sage approach the events of life?
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. with energy | C. with acceptance |
| B. with abstraction | D. none of these |
- _____ 25. What are the "things" that ebb and flow?
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. tides | C. his possessions |
| B. life events | D. actions |
- _____ 26. What is it that the sage does not own?
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. clothing | C. jewelry |
| B. land | D. life events |



CHAPTER 7

Early China

Directions: Matching Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

K. Huang He valley

L. Qin dynasty achievement

M. Confucianism

N. Oracle Bones

O. Han Wudi

P. Daoism

Q. Hanfeizi

R. Gobi

S. Han Gaozu

T. Buddhism

Column B

- _____ 1. taught that if each person does his or her duty, society as a whole will do well
- _____ 2. stopped many harsh Qin practices
- _____ 3. a cold, rocky desert east of the Kunlun Shan and Tian Shan Mountains
- _____ 4. He thought that humans were naturally evil.
- _____ 5. site of the first Chinese civilizations
- _____ 6. wanted the best minds to work in government
- _____ 7. first examples of written Chinese language
- _____ 8. canal from Chang Jiang River to Guangzhou used to supply troops
- _____ 9. promoted a peaceful society
- _____ 10. helped people deal with stress and fear of unstable government

Directions: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (3 points each)

- _____ 11. Ancient Chinese believed their gods needed _____ to keep them happy.

A. offerings of food	C. offerings of money
B. blood sacrifices	D. offerings of pictures of food
- _____ 12. These Chinese inventions allowed soldiers to fight on horseback.

A. block and tackle	C. rack and pinion
B. taps and dies	D. saddle and stirrups

CHAPTER 7

Early China

- _____ 13. These people pay their rent by giving the landlord a portion of their crops.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| A. tenant farmers | C. subsistence farmer |
| B. all farmers | D. none of these |
- _____ 14. Acupuncture is an example of Chinese
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. cooking. | C. theater. |
| B. medicine. | D. art. |
- _____ 15. The Shang made this the first capital city.
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A. Anahuac | C. Anyang |
| B. Beijing | D. Gobi |
- _____ 16. This emperor based his rule on the ideas of Legalism.
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A. Qin Shihuangdi | C. Wu Wudi |
| B. Kunlun Shan | D. Tian Shan |
- _____ 17. This philosophy taught that people should give up worldly desires.
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. Legalism | C. Shamanism |
| B. Confucianism | D. Daoism |
- _____ 18. The best-known Shang art form is
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. pottery. | C. dance. |
| B. calligraphy. | D. bronze casting. |
- _____ 19. _____ taught that people need a strong ruler to maintain order.
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. Daoism | C. Buddhism |
| B. Legalism | D. none of these |
- _____ 20. The Zhou dynasty claimed this principle gave them the right to rule.
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Divine Right of Kings | C. popular mandate |
| B. Mandate of Heaven | D. none of these |

Early China

Reading a Chart: Applying Skills
questions that follow. (5 points)

Chinese Numbering System

Chinese Number	English Number	Chinese Number	English Number
零	0	七	7
一	1	八	8
二	2	九	9
三	3	十	10
四	4	百	100
五	5	千	1,000
六	6	万	10,000

Examples:

二十	(2×10)
二百	(2×100)
三千	$(3 \times 1,000)$
四百五十六	$[(4 \times 100) + (5 \times 10) + (6)]$

- _____21. What is the English number for 六十五?
- A. 11 C. 655
B. 65 D. 615
- _____22. To make the number 15, you combine which two shapes?
- A. 一 五
B. 百 五
C. 十 五
D. 五
- _____23. Which three Chinese numbers are the most similar?
- A. 1; 2; 3 C. 4; 5; 6
B. 0; 100; 10,000 D. 1; 10; 1,000

CHAPTER 7 TEST FORM B (continued)

Early China

Directions: Document-Based Questions Use the document below to answer the questions that follow. (5 points)

In this manner, the sage governs people:

Emptying their minds,

Filling their bellies,

Weakening their ambitions,

And strengthening their bones.

If people lack knowledge and desire

Then they cannot act;

If no action is taken

Harmony remains.

—Laozi, *Dao De Jing*

- ____ 24. What does a wise ruler do to maintain order among his people?
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A. praises the good | C. punishes the weak |
| B. empties their minds | D. takes no action |
- ____ 25. What quality is desired in this passage?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. weakness | C. strength |
| B. honesty | D. harmony |
- ____ 26. What must people have if they are to act?
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| A. abstraction | C. strength |
| B. knowledge and desire | D. none of these |

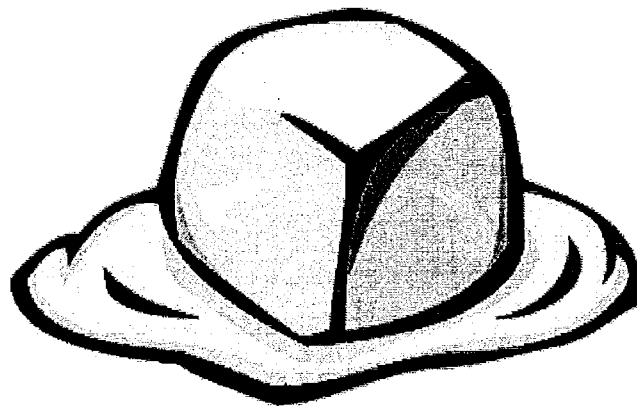
States of Matter

By Cindy Grigg



Remember that matter is the "stuff" that everything is made of. Matter has mass. It can be weighed. An object's mass is the measure of how much "stuff" or material makes up the object.

² Matter also takes up space. The amount of space an object takes up or fills is its volume. A paper clip takes up only a small amount of space. A book takes up more space. It certainly wouldn't fit in the same space that a paperclip can fill up! And you take up more space than a book. You have a greater volume than the book or the paper clip.



³ Matter comes in four forms or states on Earth. Matter can be a gas like air. Matter can be a liquid like water. Matter can be a solid like an ice cube. Matter can also be plasma. The plasma state is very hot. It is only found on Earth in lightning. It is also found in stars.

⁴ A solid, like an ice cube or a book, keeps a certain shape and has a certain volume. It takes up a certain amount of space.

⁵ A liquid doesn't have a certain shape. It takes the shape of the container it is in. Liquids do have a certain volume. Liquids take up the same amount of space no matter what container they are in. If you measure a cup of milk in a measuring cup, the volume is eight ounces or one cup. If you then pour the milk into a drinking glass, it still has the same volume - eight ounces. You could also pour the milk onto the counter top. Its shape would change. But the volume would still be the same- eight ounces.

⁶ Air is a gas. When you blow up a balloon, you can see the air making the balloon get bigger. You can see the air's volume. You can see how much space the air takes up. Gases take the shape of their containers. A balloon is one container that can hold a gas. If the balloon pops, what happens to the air? It spreads out into the whole room. But didn't the room already have gas (air) in it? Yes, it did. The room is another container that can hold a gas. The same amount of gas (in the balloon) can spread out to fill another container. Gases do not have a certain volume. A gas can spread out to fill any space.

⁷ Water is one of the most commonly found things on Earth. It can easily be seen in three different forms or states of matter. When the water's temperature gets below 32 degrees, liquid water becomes the solid we know as ice. If water's temperature gets above 212 degrees, it turns into a gas we call water vapor.

⁸ Everything that takes up space and has mass is matter. The three most common states of matter on Earth are solid, liquid, and gas. Remember that there is a fourth state of matter called plasma. It exists in stars and lightning. It is rare on Earth. Water can be seen in all three forms: solid, liquid, and gas. It can easily change states. We can easily change the state of matter of water by changing the temperature of it.



Name _____

Date _____

States of Matter

1. The measure of how much matter makes up an object is called: <input type="radio"/> (A) Mass <input type="radio"/> (B) Volume <input type="radio"/> (C) State of matter	2. The amount of space an object takes up or fills is its: <input type="radio"/> (A) State of matter <input type="radio"/> (B) Volume <input type="radio"/> (C) Mass
3. Solid, liquid, and gas are the three most common: <input type="radio"/> (A) Volumes <input type="radio"/> (B) States of matter <input type="radio"/> (C) Masses	4. A gas has no certain _____ and no certain _____. _____ _____
5. Water in the solid state of matter is called: <input type="radio"/> (A) Water vapor <input type="radio"/> (B) Ice <input type="radio"/> (C) Liquid water	6. All the objects around you are made of: <input type="radio"/> (A) States <input type="radio"/> (B) Matter <input type="radio"/> (C) Mass
7. Water vapor is water in which state of matter? <input type="radio"/> (A) Solid <input type="radio"/> (B) Gas <input type="radio"/> (C) Liquid	



Name _____

Date _____

States of Matter

Describe the liquid state of matter and give an example besides water.

ame _____



Date _____

States of Matter

Describe the gas state of matter and give an example. Try to think of a different one than air or water vapor.

Name _____



Date _____

States of Matter

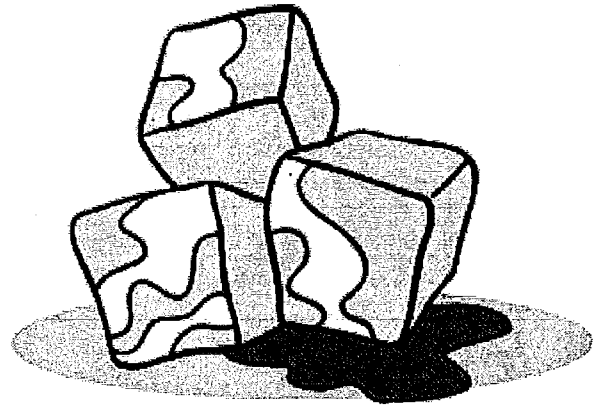
Describe the solid state of matter and give an example besides ice.

Changing States of Matter

By Cindy Grigg



¹ On Earth, almost all matter exists in just three states. Matter is usually a solid, a liquid, or a gas. Plasma, the fourth state of matter, is rare on Earth. It sometimes can be found as lightning. Stars, including our sun, are made of matter in the plasma state. In fact, most matter in the universe exists in the plasma state! States of matter can also be called phases of matter. What causes a solid to be a solid? What causes liquids to be liquid or gases to be gaseous?



² All matter is made up of tiny particles called atoms and molecules. These particles attract each other, just like opposite poles of magnets attract each other. The greater the attraction between atoms and molecules, the closer together they get. Atoms and molecules are in constant motion. The temperature of a substance is related to the speed of the particles' motion.

³ The state of matter of a substance depends on how fast its particles move and how strong the attraction is between its atoms and molecules.

⁴ Solids keep their shape and volume. The particles of the substance vibrate in place. The vibration isn't strong enough to overcome the attraction of the particles and cause them to separate. As a result, the forces between the particles cause them to lock together.

⁵ Liquids don't have a shape of their own. They take on the shape of the container they are in. Liquids do have a definite volume, though. If you have six ounces of milk, it is still six ounces whether it has been poured into a glass or spilled on the floor. The particles of a liquid move faster than particles of a solid. As a result, the particles in a liquid can overcome some of the attraction between them. Unlike the particles in a solid, which are locked together, the particles in a liquid can flow around and over each other. If you spill a glass of water, the water molecules stick together enough to make a puddle, but not enough to keep the shape the water had in the glass.

⁶ Gases don't have a definite shape or volume. Gases can flow throughout a room. Particles in a gas move so fast they are able to overcome the attraction between them. The particles of a gas will drift apart and will spread out in all directions. They do this whether they are filling up a balloon, a room, or all the Earth's atmosphere.

⁷ Changing the state of matter of a substance is a physical change. It is usually caused by changing the temperature or surrounding pressure of a substance. Remember that we said that the temperature of a substance is related to the speed of the particles' motion. The speed of the particles determines the state of matter of the substance.

⁸ **Melting** is the change from a solid state to a liquid state. The temperature at which a solid melts is called its melting point. Different substances have different melting points. The melting point of ice is 0° Celsius or 32° Fahrenheit. If you heat a solid, the particles in that solid will

begin to move faster. If you keep heating the solid, the particles will vibrate faster and faster. Eventually, with enough heat, the motion of the particles will become great enough to overcome the attraction that locks the particles together. When that happens, the solid becomes a liquid. Energy is required to change a solid to a liquid.

⁹ The reverse of this process is called freezing. **Freezing** is the change from a liquid to a solid state. Because freezing is the reverse of melting, a substance will freeze at the same temperature at which it melts. Water freezes at 0° Celsius or 32° Fahrenheit. For water, we can call 0° Celsius or 32° Fahrenheit the melting point or the freezing point of water.

¹⁰ When a substance changes from a liquid to a gas, we say that it vaporizes. **Vaporization** is the change from a liquid state to a gaseous state. As a substance is heated, its particles begin to move faster and faster. The fastest particles are able to overcome the attraction of the particles around them. They break free completely and become a gas. Think about a pan of boiling water on the stove. As the water heats, steam rises over the pan. The steam is water vapor, a gas. If you continue to let the water boil, eventually all of its particles will escape. The pan will boil dry. Water boils at 100° Celsius or 212° Fahrenheit. This is called the boiling point.

¹¹ What happens to puddles on the street after it rains? The water in puddles evaporates. **Evaporation** is vaporization that occurs at the surface of a liquid. Evaporation can take place at temperatures below the liquid's boiling point.

¹² **Condensation** is the change from a gaseous state to a liquid state. As a gas cools, its particles begin to slow down. Condensation takes place when the particles slow down so much that they cannot overcome the attraction of the particles around them. They clump together and form a liquid. You can easily observe condensation with a cold drink on a warm day. The beads of water that form on the outside of the glass came from the air surrounding the glass. When the air touched the icy glass, the air's particles of water vapor slowed down and clumped together in drops. The temperature at which a gas condenses is called its condensation point. At sea level, the condensation point of water vapor is 100° Celsius or 212° Fahrenheit - the same as the boiling point of water. Condensation is the reverse of vaporization.

¹³ Sometimes a substance will pass directly from a solid state to a gaseous state without going through the middle state or phase. Ice and snow on Earth's surface will sometimes do this when the temperature is below the freezing point. This process of passing directly from a solid to a gas is called **sublimation**. Frozen carbon dioxide (a solid) is commonly called dry ice. It sublimates, or changes from a solid to a gas, at a temperature of -109° Fahrenheit or -78° Celsius. This can be handy when you need to keep something cold, but you don't want a mess left when it warms up. Dry ice can be used to package foods for mailing. Since frozen carbon dioxide gas goes directly from a solid to a gas, there's no watery mess as it changes states.

¹⁴ The reverse of this process is when a gas goes directly to the solid state. This is called **deposition**. When carbon dioxide gas has been frozen and becomes a solid, it has gone through deposition.



Name _____

Date _____

Changing States of Matter

1. How many states of matter are common on Earth? <input type="radio"/> A Three <input type="radio"/> B Four <input type="radio"/> C Two <input type="radio"/> D One	2. Most matter in the universe exists in the: <input type="radio"/> A Plasma state <input type="radio"/> B Solid state <input type="radio"/> C Liquid state <input type="radio"/> D Gaseous state
3. All matter is made up of particles called: <input type="radio"/> A Solids, liquids, and gases <input type="radio"/> B Electrics, protectics, and neutrectics <input type="radio"/> C Electromagnetic particles <input type="radio"/> D Atoms and molecules	4. The temperature of an object is related to the: <input type="radio"/> A Temperature of the atmosphere <input type="radio"/> B Number of atoms and molecules it has <input type="radio"/> C The speed of the particles' motion <input type="radio"/> D Type of matter it is
5. Solids have: <input type="radio"/> A A definite shape and a definite volume <input type="radio"/> B A definite volume, but no definite shape <input type="radio"/> C No definite shape; no definite volume <input type="radio"/> D A definite shape but not a definite volume	6. Liquids have: <input type="radio"/> A No definite shape; no definite volume <input type="radio"/> B A definite shape but not a definite volume <input type="radio"/> C A definite shape and a definite volume <input type="radio"/> D A definite volume, but no definite shape



Name _____

Date _____

Changing States of Matter

<p>7. Gases have:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A A definite shape but not a definite volume</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B A definite shape and a definite volume</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C No definite shape; no definite volume</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D A definite volume, but no definite shape</p>	<p>8. Changing the state of matter is usually a result of:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Changing the temperature or surrounding pressure of a substance</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Changing the atoms of the matter</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C You can't change states of matter.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Mixing two different states of matter together</p>
<p>9. Changing matter from a solid to a liquid is called:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Evaporation</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Freezing</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Condensation</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Melting</p>	<p>10. What is required to change a solid to a liquid?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Nothing</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Energy</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Freezing</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Condensation</p>
<p>11. Which two temperatures are the same?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A The freezing point and the melting point</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B The condensation point and the melting point</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C The evaporation point and the sublimation point</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D None of the above</p>	<p>12. What is sublimation?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A When a substance changes directly from a gas to a solid</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B When a substance changes directly from a solid to a gas</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C When a substance freezes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D When a substance evaporates</p>

